## THE BATTLE EVE.

A Final Canvass of the Delegates on the Eve of the Convention.

BLAINE'S NOMINATION PROBABLE

Pennsylvania and Illinois in Favor of the Ex-Speaker.

"DON" CAMERON DISCOMFITED

Conkling To Have One Hundred and Twenty-Pive on the First Ballot.

The Strength of the New York Senator Defined.

Manipulations of Metropolitan Managers.

CINCINSATI, June 13, 1876.

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The situation is somewhat simpler and better defined to-day. These are its leading features:—

First—The Blaine vote sticks to him in great and apparently increasing enthusiasm and determination, and even his opponents acknowledge that he has the first chance of a nomination. His name will be presented by Mr. Ingersoil, of Illinois, and on the first ballot he will have, unless matters change greatly in the next twenty-four hours, between 200 and 500 votes, with a possibility now of sufficient additions to nominate him on the second or third ballot.

Second—If Blaine should fail of nomination on the libird ballot it is now regarded as probable that his

Second—If Blaine should fail of nomination on the third beliet it is now regarded as probable that his forces would break and scatter.

Third—If that happens the battle will be chiefly between Conkling and Hayes, or Washburne, and the result will depend so far as Conkling is concerned upon quick handling of all his available torces.

Fourth—The Bristow men will try to defeat Conkling, and to do this they will, if Blaine's forces are scattered, endeavor to rally upon Hayes. Hayes will, in that event, receive also a considerable Northwestern rote and that of Ohio. That is to say, he will appear with the Bristow strength and all of Blaine's which he an carry.

Fifth-Mr. Conkling will muster for himself at that Fifth—Mr. Conkling will muster for himself at that stage New York, the larger part of Pennayivania, a large part of Illinois and the greater part if not the whole of the Southern colored vote—in all he may show 250 or even over 300 votes—and in that case there may be a rapid rally to his side, and he may be nominated on the fourth ballot by delegates changing their votes before the result is announced—a sort of dropping fire which, when it begins in a convention, is apt to the property of the property of

Size.—In the statement Mr. Morton has been omied; in fact, he is as good as out of the field; he will
some in on the first ballot, with a respectable support,
but it will consist mainly of Southern delegates, who,
while they would sincerely like to see him nominated,
do not believe that he can be and are, therefore,
the sand mainly anxious to ery ready to leave him and mainly anxious discover the very earliest moment when they can de-sert with decency. So far as these Morton forces can be controlled they will go to Mr. Conkling, but they mannt he controlled. be controlled they will go to Mr. Conkling, but they meanot be controlled; they are supremely anxious to vote early for the winning man, and their chief care from the first has been to discover who he will be; they are adreit politicians, and, as they do not expect to carry their own States, their only hope of preferment lies in federal favor, which they hope to deserve by the morit of very early discerning the winner. They will rush to Conkling if they believe he has a chance to

there is but little doubt that Mr. Blaine would be nominated on the first or second vote. But the work of rsonal plea and argument with delegates is uninter-itting, and a determined effort has begun and will be to concentrate every available vote on Hayes or Wash-burne. They have committed themselves so squarely against both Conkling and Blaine that the nomination are not very willing to turn over to the democr party, and, indeed, profess no confidence the work of the St. Louis Convention, they see that Mr. Bristow has little or assiduously for some other candidate, and both Wash-burne and Hayes were to-day spoken of. The preferdity is strongest of a concentration on him of all who re determined to oppose both Blaine and Conklidg. .

Eighth-This situation may be considerably varied by the events of the next twenty-four hours; if, for instance, the Pennsylvan:a delegation should determine on a break for Blaine, in which, as is reported this evening, twenty-five or thirty should join, this would settle the whole question, because the Missouri dele-gations and others have already been shaken and are prepared to follow such a load very rapidly and closely. Ninth—Again, the concentration on Hayes or Wash-burne may be so successful as to affect the result of the

THE ILLINOIS DELEGATION.

The meeting of the Illinois delegation was held at the Burnet House at twelve o'clock to-day. Robert J. Ingersoll, of Peoria, was called to the chair. An in-formal ballot for the first choice of candidate was then

For BLAINE—Messrs. George M. Bogue, John McAr-thur, S. K. Dow, F. W. Palmer, Charles B. Farwell, William Coffin, E. E. Ayers, A. R. Mack, Joel W. Hop-kins, Jeremiah Evarts, George N. Chittenden, A. Buck, Phomas A. Boyd, Enoch Emery, J. M. Davis, George Phomas A. Boyd, Enoch Emery, J. M. Davis, George W. Ware, William Prescott, N. W. Bronson, C. R. Cum-mings, R. B. Latham, L. J. Bend, Benson Wood, Phomas J. Golden, James S. Martin, George S. McCord, John J. Rinaker, William McAdams, Isaac Ciements, G. D. Ham, W. A. Robinson.

For BRISTOW-Sidney Smith, David Mack, D. D. Evans. H. S. Baker.

For WASHBURNE-R. L. Burdell, Alex. Walker. For Washburne—R. L. Burdell, Alex. Walker.
One or two of the delegates being absent on a roll sail, the sense of a full delegation could not be ob-athed, but it will be seen that a large majority stand up for Bisine. A motion was made to take a vote as lo second choice, and also as to preference for the Vice Prosident, but strenuous opposition was made to both suggestions. It was a ticklish question as to this second choice, and searly all the delegates expressed strong objection to taking a vote upon so important an issue. Whisporings have been on the air that the delegates, in the event of Mr. Blaine sot receiving the nomination on the first ballot, would not receiving the nomination on the first ballot, would strike their colors and go over in a body to Conkling. The rumor of so decided a defection of forty votes was important enough to necessitate careful inquiry as to its truth, the delegates denying the statement. "Who will receive the forty-two votes of Illinois if Blaine goes by iruth, the delogates denying the statement. "Who will receive the forty-two votes of illinois if Blaims goes by the board?" a prominent Chicago delegate was asked. "That is a contingency the delegates, from illinois do not anticipate," he responded; "we feel sure that our candidate will receive a large majority of votes at the Convention." General Logan was called for, and spoke to the delegation. He delivered a pithy speech; the delegates instened attentively. He counselled harmony, and threw a few arrows of sarcasm at some of the Illinois delegates who had threatened to turn their backs on the Convention if a certain candidate did not receive the nomination. He then declared Blaims was his preference, personally and politically; the sentiments of the people of Illinois as represented at the Spring-Bold Convention was decidedly in favor of Blaims. He (Senntor Logan), as the representative of Illinois in Congress, could not do otherwise than carry out, as far as his influence was concerned, the preference of his Blate, as thus freely expressed. Mr. Logan pext went into a laudation of the character and abilities of Mr. Blaims (pitterly).

land, he said, was barking at his beels simply because Blaine was a republican and had discharged his duty to the American people. The speaker then graphically described Mr. Blaine's appearance as he marched down the anile of Congress last Monday, pointing the fingers of scorn at his enemies, and defying them with all the vigor of his great character; never was there such a magnificent sight since the days of Henry Clay. Illinois, therefore, did not disgrace herself in the support of such a candidate. The Senator prophesied Blaine's nomination, at least, on the fourth ballot. It was not a difficult matter to find a second candidate after the claims of the first wess exhausted.

Mr. Robert J. Ingersell, chairman of the meeting, followed Senator Logan in a stirring culogium of Mr. Blaine; begged of the gentlemen in the Illinois delegation who had expressed other preferences to forego them for the present and to cast their votes on the first ballot for James G. Blaine. This speech sydently had its offect on the anti-Blaine men; but a delegate (Mr. Rinaker) followed in a stirring address favoring Bristow's nomination. He insisted that notwithstanding the statement to the contrary by the gentlemen who preceded him, the sentiments of republicans throughout Illinois were decidedly in support of the Kentucky statesman. He knew this was certainly the feeling in the district from which he came. The status of lowa and Wisconsin remain the same as regards Mr. Blaine Ex-Congressman Price. of Daven-

the district from which he came. The status of lowa and Wisconsin remain the same as regards Mr. Blaine. Ex-Congressman Price, of Davenport, Iowa, said:—"We stand as firm as a rock in the advocacy of our candidate; our twenty-two votes will be east for Blaine when we come to hallot. The charges made against him may shake some timid people, but I have known the man for years and believe him incapable of a dishonest act. Mr. Conkling I also know and esteem as a man of great ability."

Previous to leaving for Cincinnati the Wi delegation held a meeting in Chicago at which they passed a resolution to support Blaine; there was no dissenting voice, and they stand at this writing in a

Now that the main body of the delegates are on hand the principal work to be done by the manipulators for the several candidates is prosslytism. This has kept the politicians busy for the past twenty-four hours, and at this stage of a convention's panorama the qualities of the workers bogin to display themsolves. All day long delegates and interested outsiders have been seen, tally card and poneil in hand, visiting about from parlor to parlor, and from hotel to hotel are gathered together in groups in the corridors and rooms, comparing notes, correcting figures, seeking information and doing their best to ascertain the probabilities of the balloting. There is a marked difference in treatment—as Blaine's men are sure; the Bristow men reason energotically; the Morton men show delegates the impossibility of nominating anybody but the war Governor; the New Yorkers are as varied as their city and State. The Conkling canvans as varied as their city and State. The Conking call that has been conducted to-day on a plan the reverse of that screet, cautious and at the same time fective. The forces have been divided well enough. General Chester Arthur, cool and solf, possessed, has received visitors in a side room, and by possessed, has received visitors in a side room, and by his plain, sensible, straightforward talk has succeeded in removing much of the outside prejudice that existed against Mr. Conkling. Mr. Cornell, Governor expectant, has received in another room. Mr. Platt has dealt with those who were to be moved by clear, forcible argument, directed to prove that, while Mr. Conkling might not be the most magnetic candidate, he was certainly a sound republican, unassaliable in character, in a condition to make an aggressive fight against the democracy and more certain than any other candidate to racy and more certain than any other candidate to carry the State of New York. Postmaster James has candidate by his personal efforts. The other New Yorkers have all been busy all day, each in his appro-priate sphere. Tom Murphy, in a thin sack cost and a white vest, has been smoking uncoasingly in the lobby of the Grand Hotel, a habit which he has acquired since of the Grand Hotel, a habit which he has acquired since Grant became President, and has been doing its part in the final grand effort to raise Conkling's fortunes by talk-ing little, looking wise and shaking his head mysteri-ously. George Van Nort, in a white fianned suit, with a red, red rose in his buttenhole, has been making capital on his share. Among the younger delegates from doubtful States Sheridan Shook has been active, as if they had to enforce the Sunday Liquor law. Among the Cincinnati lager beet dealers Dock Commissioner Wales, ex-Police Commissioner Dis-becker, Surveyor Laffin and the rest have not been idie. Senator Fenton has kept himself nearly all day out of sight at the St. Nicholas, and there is a rumor that ne has had interviews with some prominent Blaine

fertunes of that leader. Judge Ditterhoefer has been taking care of the Germana, and endeavoring to make some inroads into the Western delegations through

supporters of Bristow and some followers of Morton. Governor Morgan has been too much occupied with the duties of his office as chairman of the National Com-

mittee to use much of his great usefulness with the various delegations in favor of Conkling. William Orton

whose keepness as a politician has been of much value to Mr. Conkling, has been doing his best to redeem the

CONKLING'S PRINSDS DISCOURAGED.

But Conklings friends were much discouraged in the afternoon after the result of the proceedings in the Penusylvania delegation's meeting, because it has been evident from the first that the New York candidate's prospect of success would be hopeless unless he could secure the Pennsylvania vote. That has been the point to which their best efforts have been directed and they have received the aid of Secre-tary Cameron directly, and of the administration in-directly, in their efforts to accomplish the desired

THE PENNSYLVANIA SPISODE The main interest of the politicians to-day has been directed toward Pennsylvania. Contradictory reports of the action of that singular delegation have found cir-

culation and have been credited, or discredited, according to the sentiments of those whom they have reached upon their real choice, Hartranft, of course, being con-cededly a myth, and that in consequence they resolved to hang the Presidential robes on their handsome dummy and vote for him first, last and all the time until a candidate should be chosen by the rest of the Convention. In order to get out of the difficulty this story seemed plausible, since the resolution, adopted by the delegation, declared that the delegates would preference was made. Another story was that the dele-gation had been quietly "bagged" by Don Cameron backed by Presidential influence in favor of Mr. Conk-ling, and that the Hartranit vote was simply a blind to cover for the President their real intentions.

PENNSYLNANIA'S ACTION. The open action of the delegation, which was all that was generally known, was a resolution to cast the vote of the State, for Hartranit, and to cast it at all times as of the State, for Hartranit, and to cast it at all times as a unit, and another resolution providing that whenever twenty delegates should agree that a change of vote was desirable, the chairman should be required to forthwith formally convene the delegation to take a vote on that question, or that the delegates themselves, in the absence or inaction of the chairman, should have the authority to call the minority. From this latter resolution it will be seen that a fraction over one-third of the delegation can at any time call the delegates together and take a vote as any time call the delegates together and take a vote as to changing the vote of the State from Hartranit and the delegates should then agree upon would receive the fifty-eight votes of Pennsylvania. It is evident, therefore, Brst, that the delegation is independent of its chairman when one-third of the delegation agree upon this important question of a change of vote. Second, that the change can be made at any moment during the taking of a ballot, and before the announcement of the result, if necessary, and that whoever thirty delegates may agree upon will receive the fity-eight votes of the State.

DON CAMERON DISCOMPITED.

Arguing from these lacts, a majority of the politicians who are interested have reached the conclusion that Pennsylvania means Blaine, State, as thus freely expressed. Mr. Logan next went into a laudation of the character and abilities of Mr. Blaine (bitterly denouncing the animosity of the gentleman's enamica, every cur in the This construction of the action of the delegation seems

able, since it is well known that Secre y Cameron is now sincerely for Conkling, and the delegates meant Conking the calling of that thirty-five or forty delegates are in reality for Blaine, and although this is not certainly known it has color of probability. It is also said that a delegate this morning who was urged by Mr. Cameron to support Mr. Conking told the Secretary that he had himself been active in electing Blaino delegates at one time. "If you have changed," said the delegate, "I have not."

A CANVASS OF STATES.

The following is the latest return from each delega-

Alabams—Two delegations. The Spencer delegates, first choice, Conkling, 5; Morton, 15. Second choice, Conkling, 20. The contesting delegation, first choice, Bristow, 20. Second choice, Biaine or Hayes.

Arkansas—First choice, Morton. Second choice,

California-First ballot, 7 Blaine, 5 Conkling Connecticut—First choice, Jewell, 10; Bristow, 2 second choice, Bristow, 6; Blaine, 3; Hayes, 3. Indiana—First choice, Morton, 30. Second choice,

Bristow, 10; Blaine, 2.
Illinois—Blaine, 36; Washburne, 2; Bristow, 4, on first ballot. If Blaine breaks, two-thirds of the delegation will go for Conkling; remainder for Washburne Brst, Hayes, second. Louisiana—First ballet, Blaine, 8; Morton, 13. Sec

ond choice, Conkling.

New Hampshire—First choice, Blaine, 10. Second choice, Hayes or Washburne.

Massachusetts stands—First ballot, Bristow, 15;
Blaine, 5; Fish, 3. For second choice there is a strong

Michigan—First choice, Bristow, 12: Blaine, 6; Hayes, 3; Chandler, L. Second choice, Hayes or Wash-

New Jersey—First choice, Blaine, 15; Conkling, 2; Bristow, 1. Second choice, half for Conkling; half for

every other; but one delegate may call for a meeting for consultation. There is a strong disposition to stick to Hayes unless Blaine gets a heavy vote, in which case they may change its vote to Blaine.

expressed. But a resolution is adopted that by the action of a majority the vote may be vetoed.

Rhode Island—Bristow, 7; Blaine, 10. Second

choice, Blaine or Hayes.

Iowa—Pirst choice, Blaine, 22. Second choice,

Wisconsin-Blaine, 20. Second choice, Haves Piorida—Morton, 8. Second choice, Conkling.
Delaware—Blaine, d. Second choice, Conkling.
Kansas—Blaine, 10; second choice, Hayes or Wash-

Kentucky—Bristow, 24; second choice, Hayes, though if Bristow disappears before Blaine some Kentucky votes will go to Blaine.

Louisians-Morton, 13; Blaine, 3; second choice,

Maine-Blaine, 14; second choice believed to be Maryland-Blaine, 16; second choice probably Hayes,

Mississippi-Bristow, 6; Conkling, 10; second choice all or very nearly all, Conkling.

Nevada—Conkling, 6; second choice uncertain.

Vermont—Bristow, 8; Blaine, 2; second cheice,

North Carolina-Blaine, 9; Conkling, 4; Morton, 6;

Bristow, 1. Second choice, Conking.

Nebraska—Blaine, 6. Second choice, probably
Hayes or Washburne. Oregon-Blame, & Second choice, probably Conk-

Wyoming Territory-Bristow, 2 Second choice,

The other Territories—Arixona, New Mexico, Washington, Utah, Montana, Idaho, Dakots—casting four-teen votes in all, are for Blaine, and their second choice is uncertain. The District of Columbia, Conk-

Virginia—Blaine, 15. Second choice, Conking. Tennessee—Bristow, 11 Conking, 6; Blaine, 7. Second choice uncertain. Mr. Conkling will get considerable of the de

South Carottas—Conkling, 6; Bristow, 2; Blaine, 6. Second choice, Conkling.

Texas—Conkling, 4; Bristow, 6; Blaine, 6. Second choice probably Conkling, but it may not be quite

Missouri-Morton, 7; Blaine, 12; Bristow, 5; Conkling S; Hayes 2. The Morton and Blaine men will go to Conkling as second choice.

WHAT THE GERMANS WANT.

held at Turner Hall, in this city, in which twenty-two States were represented, the following resolutions were

First—We demand free non-sectarian schools, com-pulsory education, taxation of church property, as ex-pressed in the rocent message of the President. Second—No amendment to the constitution recog-nizing any system of roligious faith by federal or State overnment.

government.

Third—The protection of the emigrant by federal power, in view of the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States decision State legislation on the subject unconstitutional, is absolutely indison the successful.

Fourth—The laws must give the same protection to the citizen abroad as at home. We demand a revision of the existing treaties with foreign governments affecting naturalization and expatriation.

Fifth—Civil service reform.

Sixth—No step backward on the road to resumption.

A National German Republican Committee, consisting of one delegate from each State, of which Judgo Dittenboefer, of New York was made chairman, was then formed, and to this committee was given the power to call future conventions of the German repub-licans, and the usual powers of such committees.

A CARRPUL COUNT count, claim 129 votes on the first ballot. Mr. Conk-ling's iriends claim 132 on the first ballot, not caring to present a greater number. Mr. Jowell will have ten, Governor Hartrauft 58, and Governor Hayes 47. This is precisely half the Convention; the remaining 378 votes are, therefore, left to be divided between

Blaine and Morton. According to this count the Blaine men claim that they will present 275 votes on the first ballot, which would allow 103 to Mr. Morton. THE PENNSYLVANIA CASE. A delegate from Pennsylvania states, to-night, that the reports in circulation as to the action of that delegation to-day are incorrect and do not bear the

construction placed upon them. He says that
the true act on of the delegation was as
follows:—A resolution to vote as a unit for
Hartranft was adopted. A motion was made
that on the call of fifteen delegates the delegation should meet to consider the question of changing the vote or abolishing the unit rule. This was voted down by a vote of fifteen in its favor and forty-two against it, delegates the delegation should be called together was then offered, and was laid on the table. It, therefore, requires a majority of the delegates, or thirty votes, to change the present position, or obtain a meeting of the delegathem together. If this version of the meeting's proceedings be true, the probability of the change of

understood that a majority favors him. ELONGATED DELEGATES. An Illimois delegate mensures seven feet six inches in his boots, and a Missouri delegate seven feet and two inches. This is a fact.

A DELEGATE RECALLED.

Mr. Yale, of Winona, a delegate, was recalled by his wife's dangerous illness. His alternate, M. C. Fosnes, in the government employ at Washington, is an enthusiastic admirer of Conkling, and has warmly adocated his nomination in both public and private let-

Mr. Pomeroy, of New York, is spoken of for tempo-rary and James F. Wilson, of Iowa, for permanent chairman of the Convention.

MASSACHUSETTS UNSETTLED. The Massachusetts delegation are in trouble. They have been in session nearly all day and nearly the whole evening, and finally broke up without any agreement. Bristow has sixteen votes. Most of the remainder will go to Blains. Mr. Dans desired to have the honor of nominating Mr. Bristow, but Mr. Hear is understood to

have resisted, and Judge Poland, of Vermont, will,

WHAT MR. CONKLING'S CANVASS IS. A reporter of the HERALD called on Mr. A. B. Cornell this evening, when the following conversation took place:—"I understand, Mr. Cornell, that the New York delegation are very sanguine of their success for Mr. Coukling and that you claim as many as 200 or 250 votes for him on the first ballot."

Mr. Cornell-Yes, we are sanguine, but the estimate is higher than we design to present on the first ballot. We feel that there are 250 delegates who are really and sincerely for Mr. Conking, but, on account of local, personal and other interests, prefet of local, personal and other interests, prefer on the first ballot to give complimen tary votes to other candidates. Th ink it judicious to bring forward their whole strength at first, so as to give their man a good send off, think-ing that such a good beginning is the best way to curing precarious and complimentary votes. We want only men who are for Conkling first, last and all the time, and, with such a canvass, we shall present on the first ballot about 125 votes.

THE COMMITTEES.

The various State delegations met to-day for the purpose of design-ting the persons who represent their States in the different committees. The following are those selected to compose the Committee on Cre-

Alabama—Anti-Spencer, Judgo S. F. Rica.
Arkansas—Oliver P. Snyder.
Connecticut—Joseph Silver.
Californis—N. D. Rideout.
Georgia—James Atkins.
Illinois—George S. Bangs.
Ildinois—George S. Bangs.
Indiana—General Ashery Steele.
Iowa—J. T. Baldwin.
Kansas—A. H. Horton.
Kentucky—John W. Ferrell.
Louisiana—C. E. Nash.
Maine—Seth I. Milliken.
Massachasetts—John E. Sanford.
Mississippi—R. C. Powers.
Mchigan—Hon. George Hannaks.
Minnesots—Colonel Marion.
Nevads—Judge C. N. Harris.
Nevads—L. W. Oaborn.
New York—Thomas C. Platt.
New Hampshire—Hon. Alonso Nute.
New Jersey—William J. Mages.
North Carolina—James Heaton.
Oregon—J. B. Chaffee.
Ohio—William H. Upson.
Pennsylvania—M. S. Dudy.
Rhode Island—Ex Governor Henry Howard.
South Carolina—D. A. Swaila.
Texas—J. P. Newcomb.
Tonnesuee—A. G. Stark.
Virginia—J. J. Dezendorf.
Vermont—General Wheelock G. Veazy.
Wisconsin—Hon. David Atwood.
West Virginia—General Nathan Goff. Wisconsin—Hon. David Atwood.
West Virginia—General Nathan Goff.
The Committee on Resolutions is as follows:—
Arkansas—Charles C. Waters.
California—C. F. Reed
Connecticut—General Joseph R. Hawley.
Illinois—C. B. Farwell.
Indiana—R. W. Thompson.
Iowa—Hiram Price.
Kansas—Dwight Thatcher.
Kentucky—James S. Speed.
Louisiana—Henry Denias.
Maine—Nelson Dingley, Jr.
Massachusetts—Edward L. Pierce.
Maryland—Louis H. Sterner.
Missouri—R. T. Van Horn.
Missispipi—C. W. Clark.
Michigan—Ex.-Governor Baldwin.
Minnesota—Governor Wakefield.
Nevada—Senator Jones.
Nebraska—R. N. Pinney.
New Hampshire—Charles H. Burns.
New York—Charles R. Smith.
New Jersey—F. A. Potts.
North Carolina—H. C. Badger.
Oregon—Hon. James G. Belford.
Ohio—Edwin Cowies.
Pennsylvania—Ed. McPherson.
Rhode Island—Charles Nourse.
South Carolina—R. Freeman. Texas—Governor Davis,
Tenne-Sep—A. A. Freeman.
Verguia—William Miller,
Vermont—Hon. George H. Bigelow,
Wisconsin—James H. Hoare,
West Virginia—Colonel James W. Davis,
Georgia—Dr. H. M. Touner.

Georgia—Dr. H. M. Touner.

Some of the delegations will not meet until to-more, and hence the list is not full.

THE PENNSYLVANIA MUTINY. [FROM A VOLUNTEER CORRESPONDENT.] CINCINNATI, June 13, 1876.

made on him to-day, but they were very mild in their character. The Conkling men are making a gallant fight, but seem to lose ground instead of gaining. I consider his fight utterly hopeless. From the fight the Morton, Blaine and Bristow men are making on him one would think he were a democrat instead of a re-publican, and the presentation of his name to the Convention an impertinence. Morton's 2,000 strikers from Indiana have succeeded in holding tast Southern delegates which has thrown Conkling's canvass into con-

in the Pennsylvania delegation makes him so weak in the beginning that a raily seems an impossibility. The will not be nominated before a third ballot, in which case it will be a fight between Conkling and Bristow

and an unknown.

Washburne is lost sight of, as there is no one to pre Cameron succeeded to-day in preventing his men from stampeding to Blaine on the first and second bal-lots. At a meeting of the delegation McPherson as-sumed the leadership of the Blaine faction and

McMichael, Bingham and Mann backed him up with DEPTED CAMERON. most of the Philadelphia delegation as chief muti-neers. There was a terrific fight, Cameron saving a deleat by making the delegation stand by Hartranft instead of deserting to Blain in no event will the delegation go to Conkling. The fight is so serious that it is likely to be carried into the

THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

Jones and Gorham have sailed in their effort to cap ture the Pacific Slope and Territories. They are all strong for Blaine. My estimate is, on Conkling, 100.

Morton, 150. Blaine, 300

Bristow, 110, and rest scattering. The Pennsylvanians have been the centre of all in-terest during the day. Harry Bingham, who has been

leading the Blaine faction, is the creature and protego of Cameron, and owes all of his prominence in Pennsyl vania politics to the Cameron family. Mr. McMichael it is said on good authority, has given assurances to the Secretary of War that he would, when the time came, go with the administration in its support of Conking. Resting upon these two gentlemen Mr. Cameron made his fight, first to turn the delegation over to Conking, and, failing in that, to prevent its going to Blaine. William B. Mann, who is here in active alliance and sympathy with McCiure, was the firmest and most outspoken in his opposition to Conking. One of his reasons was that New York had no claims upon Pennsylvania because of the apathy shown by that State towards the Centennial Exhibition. The argument was made that Mr. Conkling had been always a friend of the Centennial, but Mr. Mann rested his case upon the general fact that New York had shown no sympathy with the Centennial, and of course no New York man could command the support of a Penn-sylvanian delegation. In this position of hostility to the Cameron induced Mr. Mann had the aid of Colonel McClure, the gifted editor of the Philadelphia Times. who is here working might and main against the Camerons, and doing what he can to foster the mutiny One of the delegates explains this attitude of the Colonel by stating that he expects to light the nomina-tion anyhow, that his political hopes are bound up in the election of Hendricks and Curtin on the democratic side, and or course he desires to make as much mischiel as possible. Indeed, there was a rumor that Mann and the rest would, in the event of the nomination of Conking, support Cartin if nominated by the demo crats. Colonel McClure, in conversation with your correspondent, laughs at the likes that New York is correspondent, saughs at the local lines was york in necessary to carry any election. The country will go, he says, as Pennsylvania, indiana and Ohio go. The Pennsylvanians, especially the ring crowd from Philadelphia, are so excited that it would not surprise me if Mann or Bingham were to offer a platforn resolution expelling New York from the Union. Their sensitive-ness on the subject is one of the amusing features of

the preliminary canvasa.

Something is doing in a quiet way as far as I can hear in the way of promising Cabinet appointments. You will remember that when Lincoln's fate was in the balance at Chicago, Indiana was carried by the promise of the Interior Department to Caleb M. Smith, Penn-

sylvania by another cabinet place and Ohio in the same way. At least three Cabinet places are said to be ou as tempting baits if delegations can be carried. It is openly proclaimed that the success of Blaine will be overthrow of Conkling in New York, Cameron in Pennsylvania and Morton in Indiana. New men are to come to the front Among the men who are mentioned in connection with these offices, if the mutiny against the administration succeeds, are George William Curtis, of New York Wilson, of Ohio; McPherson, of Pennsylvania; Logan, fight d outrance. They are not wanted in the party. of Blaine the Pennsylvanians will present the name of Mr. Colfax as Vice President. I cannot trace it to any authentic source, but it is believed that Colonel Mann and Colonel McClure think that with Colfax on the ticket there would be a personal vindication of the

## CINCINNATI NOTES.

Milwaukee Wisconsin :- "If Benjamin H. Bristow is nominated at Cincinnati for the Presidency we shall support him with sincere pleasure and to the utmost of Indianapolis Journal :- "Mr. Blaine, whother vic

orious or not, will be accorded the credit of having pursued a perfectly honorable course in this contest which will probably have ended a week hence." gence at Washington, as gathered by the St. Louis Times, is that Thurman is gaining strength daily, and

would undoubtedly be nominated at St. Louis were the Ohio delegation to unite upon him." Farney's Washington Sunday Chronicle:—"If the de-

the future of the republican party will be secured for many years, and its rank and file so crystallized that no ubteriuge of the enemy can ever disturb it."

Harrisburg (Pa.) Telegraph:—"If the republicans at

Cincinnati want a nominee for the Presidency with-'No bitter opponents, no questionable record, nothing to put his party on the defensive,' let them nominate John F. Hartrauft, of Pennsylvania. The victory would be more than half won with him as a candidate. Cincinnati Gazette :- "If the regular despatch is corof a Cabinet officer heading a State delegation to a National Convention for the undisguised purpose of handing over these delegates to the candidate of the administration. Can the Secretary of War deliver his

Pennsylvanians at will to Mr. Conkling ?" Cincinnati Gazette:—"The Associated Press and American Press Association will send their reports directly from the Convention room, \* \* \* The stage is raised four and one-half feet from the floor of the hall. Back of it are seats in rising terraces to the level of the balcony, and again from that to the west wall, givin; room for 700 invited guests. \* \* \* The small number of press seats will serve as a warning to the thousands of people who want to see the Conven tion, but not to make any report of it, that connection with the press will not give them a right to a place among working reporters. These gentlemen must look elsewhere for a location. all be provided with tickets assigning each man to a chair. Each ticket will have eight coupons attached, good for the morning and afternoon sessions of Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, if the Convention holds on so long. Delegates and al-ternates, who are similarly provided, enter at the Fourteenth street door. \* \* \* The seats for the public in the balconies number about 1,700, vals and other public purposes from time to time in the No tickets will be distributed until Tuesday. \* \* \* A. B. Mullett, ex-Architect of the Treasury, has arrived to help in the work of naming the next President, \* \* \* Indiana lobbyists are going to be as thick as hops. They are scattering their forces into all the hotels, doubtless with the intention of leavening the whole lump for Morton. \* \* \* At the Burnet House the following delegations will be quartered and have headquarters:—Maine, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Jowa, Oregon, Colorado, Kentucky (quarters), North Carolina, Wyoming, Mississippi, and Minnesota. \* \* At the Grand Hotel the following delegations have secured accommodations and parlors for headquarters:— New York, Connecticut, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky (beadquarters), North Carolina and Louisiana. Fifty of the New York delegation, fifteen from Indiana and the same number from Ohio, have already arrived. \* \* A prominent Eastern lobby-ist says that Governor Morgan, of New York, is not at heart a Conkling man, and that in fact, after the first ballot, he will use his efforts to slaughter him, and that the intention is to couple Bristow and Morton,

> MR. HALE UNBOSOMS HIMSELF. [From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

"What are the chances, Mr. Hale, for your man from

some other doubtful States."

gates than any other candidate. This I can assure you, because I know what States will support him." gates from all over the country, but I don't find any Blame men among them."

"There are but few of us here yet, but they will be on

hand before the Convention meets. The Maine delega-tion itself isn't here, but they'll be here in time, you

may be sure."

"What support do you count on, anyhow?"

"Well, here, I'll show you"—and here he drew out his memorandum book; "we shall go into the Convention with solid Biaine delegations from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachunetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Michigan, Wisconsin, Hilmols, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Calitoraia, Oregon and Colorado—twenty States solid. Besides this, we expect a portion of the delegations from South Carolina, North Carolina, Louisiana, Tennessee and Alabama. These will figure up something like 300 votes on the first ballot, only seventy-six votes less than is required to nominate. In this estimate I claim nothing from either New York, Pennsylvania or Ohio, though Mr. Blaine has friends among the delegates from each of those States. So you see we know something of what we are taiking

will Blaine be found?"
"He's the leading man and his friends won't desert

"What about his Congressional record of late; these investigations and all that sort of thing?"

"That will only help his chance, because the people will recognize the fact that these charges are instigated by Presidential rivals."

WHAT A NEW YORKER WOULD LIKE. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-I would like to see Grant's name offered to the Con-

vention Wednesday, and witness the perplexity of the friends of the different candidates to resist the impulse to renominate our soldier President. The revolution of "Behind the Scenes" may apoil the acting of some of the purposes who are now so actively sporting before the public.

JUNE 12, 1876.

RHODE ISLAND DELEGATES

NEWFORT, R. I., June 13, 1876. Edward L. Freeman, Nelson W. Aldrich and G. H. Edward L. Freeman, Nelson W. Aldrich and U. H. Pomeroy, members of the General Assembly and of Rhode Island's delegation to Cincinnati, left town this afternoon, immediately after the ballot had been taken for United States Senator. They hope to reach their descination in season for the first ballot. Members of the Legislature on their way here, on the steamer, took a bailot on the Presidential nomination, with the following result:—Whole number of votes, 50; of which Biaine received 30 and Bristow 11.

> PRESIDENT GRANT'S POSITION. NEW YORK, June 13, 1876.

To the Entrol of the Herald:—

At no time since the agitation of a "third term" have the signs indicated the renomination and election of Grant more strongly than during the last few months, and whether from human agency or late, it seems as certain as that an election is to be held. And why not the is the only one to-day among the numerous candidates who has been tried in high milliary and civil positions shall always proved himself worthy of the piace. Notwithstanding the wickedness of his personal advisors, he stands to-day untarnished. There is no mistaking his opinions upon finance, nor upon the leading lesues of the day. They are recorded and known of all; while to vote for either one of the numerous candinates of both of the great pointical parties is incredy to "go it blind." And we can't afford it. Afready it see the cry at Cincinnati is "Any one to beat the democrate," which is, plainty interpreted, Grant.

## THE BLAINE SCANDALS.

Mr. J. B. Stewart in Response to the Witness Green.

THE LATTER'S TESTIMONY ENTIRELY FALSE

The Ex-Speaker Guiltless of Any Connection With the Kansas Pacific Railroad Bonds.

WASHINGTON, June 13, 1876. As the telegraph has advised you the Sub-Judiciary Committee, by whom the alleged Blaine scandal is under-going investigation, adjourned the further hearing of wit-Biaine to allow him a fair opportunity of recovery. In view of the favorable opinion given of his mainly by Mr. Blame's physicians a suspicion is entertained that this long postponement was meant to make the Cincinnati Convention believe him sicket of the committee was taken at a time when Mr. Blaine was generally regarded as dangerously th, and the two weeks' postponement does not, there-fore, seem at all unreasonable. In this connection it is asserted by leading democratic members—and the word leading is used with full knowledge of the meaning, in the special sense of the term, as referring to gentlement who are acknowledged as chief the action of the democratic majority—that there are matters behind which will be brought out on Mr. Blaine, if he should be nominated, that would prove latal to him. One of these gentlemes said the republican party could not clect Mr. Blaine. He spoke candidly, and enjoys a reputation for always acting honorably, even sometimes at the expense of a political advantage. It will be remembered that the branch of investigation broken off by Mr. Blaine's sickness was his alleged corrupt receipt of fifteen bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

fifteen bonds of the Kansas Pacific Kaliroad. The witness Green, who was to show that the Biaine referred to in the memorandum of J. B. Stewart was the ex-Speaker, made a sorry mess of it when he got before the committee. Mr. Stewart now turns up and his testimony cannot be taken los two weeks. He volunteers at this juncture, in justice to Mr. Blaine, a statement which is quite at variance with what Green has said. The full statement will be given to the public in the morning through the columns of the National Republican. Meantime, the following is the more important portion of it—

MR. STEWART'S STATEMENT. the National Republican. Meantime, the following is the more important portion of it—

MR. STEWART'S STATEMINE.

I state as a fact and shall so testify when I have an opportunity that every word testified to by Mr. Green from the time he was sworn until he departed from the witness stand, save and except such matters as he read and quoted from judicial proceedings, is absolutely false, and even those matters which he quoted he made false by placing them in false connection and burdening them with his own index construction. Is the first place Mr. Thompson A. Green never and certainly not in my suit against the Kanasa Paulia Railway Company. In the second place, Mr. Green ha stated what is positively false when he says upon oath or otherwise, that I, at any time or place or under any circumstances or for any purpose, ased or mentioned the name "Hon. James G. Blaine," or "Congressman Blaine," or "Speaker Blaine," or any other cognomen or sourquet which meant or could mean the Hon. James G. Blaine, "or any other cognomen or sourquet which meant or could mean the Hon. James G. Blaine," or any other cognomen or sourquet which meant or could mean the Hon. James G. Blaine, or any other cognomen or sourquet which meant or could mean the Hon. James G. Blaine, or any other cognomen or sourquet which meant of could mean the Hon. James G. Blaine, or any other may subject of hitgation pending between myself and the said Kanasa Pacific Railway Company in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Biatrict of Kanasa or elsewhere, and any and all statements so made I charge to be grauntous and faise.

In the third place, Mr. Green states what is absolutely false when he says that I at any time stated to him that \$250,000 in bonds or any other amount of bonds whatever were paid to or delivered to me to procure the passage of any act of Congress of to promote any legislation whatever for the benefit of said railway company.

In the lourth place, the statements of Mr. Green, that there was any sort of illegal contract or Créd

Company constructed their line of read, is absolutely faise.

The truth is that Mr. Green, when testifying before the committee, as I read his testimony, seems to have sworn, irist, that he had no knowledge whatever concerning any of the matters about which he testified, save such as he derived from certain records of cases pending in the Circuit and Supreme courts of the United States, which seems to no should have prevented his testifying beyond the simple production of said records; that is, the suits entitled Joseph B. Stewart vs. the Kansas Pacific Railway Company and Ellen Hallett et al. vs. The Kansas Pacific Railway Company, both of which are still undetermined. But this witness, after thus limiting his knowledge to the contents of these records, proceeds to read various and copious extracts from the same, and then swears to his own conclusions founded on such readings, and in every instance grossly contradicting the records themselved, as well as the rulings and decisions of the courts founded thereon, and in this way manufactures his assault upon Mr. Blaine and upon the integrity and transactions of the Ransas Pacific Railway Company, about which he is as ignorant, in fact, as he is willing to bear false testimony. The only thing as stated beyond the contents of these records to which he testified was his own as ignorant, in fact, as no is willing to bear laise testimony. The only thing as stated beyond the contents
of these records to which he testified was his own
sworn inferences from them or his own conclusions,
and I can only imagine, from my knowledge of the
man and the iertinity of his inventive genius, that he
cooked up his story for the purpose of obtaining a ride
to the Centennial Exposition at the government or
pense. Certain it is that all his statements involving
Hon. James G. Blaine and the business transaction
of the Kansas Pscilic Railway Company are entirely
gratuitous and false.

MR. BLAINE'S ILLNESS.

ALL DANGER PASSED-HIS SPEEDY RECOVERY BEYOND DOUBT-HE TELEGRAPHS UNDER HIS GEON GENERAL BARNES AND THE PHYSICIANS.

WASHINGTON, June 13, 1876. Mr. Blaine continued to improve during the day yes day. In the morning his physicians made the to ing report :--

Eight o'Clock A. M.

The bulletins during the day were all of a favorable character, and about eight o'clock this evening, Mr. Blaine called for paper and pencil, and, without sid of any kind, wrote the following message, to be telegraphed to Congressman Hale at Cincinnati;—

MASHINGTON, June 13, 1876.

ECGENE HALE, Cincinnati, O:—
I am entirely convalescent, suffering only from physical weakness. Impress upon my friends the great debt of gratitude I feel for the unparalleled steadissiness with which they have adhered to me in my hour of trial.

The foregoing despatch was written by Mr. Blaine trial.

J. G. BLAINE.
The foregoing despatch was written by Mr. Blains at his own suggestion and in his usual bold and distinct handwriting, showing no trace of weakness of hexitation.

The Surgeon General's Centificate.
At nine o'clock this evening the following despatch was sent, by Surgeon General Barnes to Hon. Eugens Hale:—

At hine o'clock this evental Barnes to Hon. Eugenwas sent by Surgoon General Barnes to Hon. Eugenwas sent by Surgoon General Barnes to Hon. Eugenwas that E. Hox. Eugens of three o'clock this afternoon I am able to say, with more emphasis than I have hitherto felt justified in using, that Mr. Blaine is recovering all of his normal powers, both of mind and body. I wish it to be distinctly understood that, except at the time of his calamity, I have had up professional connection with his case, and that my opinion can be accepted as the result of a most careful examination and a full conversation with him, without any regard to differing diagnoses or other circumstances than the fact that he is relieved of all his threatening symptoms and promises complete and speedy recovery.

This is sent since the one written by his own hand.